

# 9 FAM PART IV Appendix C, PERU

(TL:VISA-304; 07-30-2001)

## RECIPROCITY

(TL:VISA-304; 07-30-2001)

Visa	Fee	No. Applications	Validity
A-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
A-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
A-3 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
B-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
B-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
B-1/B-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
C-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-1/D	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
C-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
D	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
E-1 [2]	NO TREATY	N/A	N/A
E-2 [2]	NO TREATY	N/A	N/A
F-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
F-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-5 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
H-1B	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [33]
H-1C	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2A	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2B	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
I	NONE	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
J-1 [4]	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
J-2 [4]	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
K-1	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-2	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
K-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
L-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
L-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
M-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
M-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
N-8	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
N-9	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
NATO 1-7	N/A	N/A	N/A
O-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]

P-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
Q-1 [6]	NONE	MULTIPLE	15 MONTHS [3]
R-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
R-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
S-5 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-6 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-7 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
TD [5]	N/A	N/A	N/A
V-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
V-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]
V-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]

## **SPECIAL CLEARANCE AND ISSUANCE PROCEDURES**

*(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)*

Posts with CLASS capability should not send IV clearance requests to Lima unless a CLASS check indicates derogatory information is on file there.

## **DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS**

### **Police Record**

*(TL:VISA-265; 04-18-2001)*

Police records (Certificado de Antecedentes Policiales) are available to applicants over the age of 16, and are issued on a square green paper with the heading "Policia Nacional del Peru, Division de Identificacion, Certificado de Antecedentes Policiales". The applicant's photo is stapled to the Certificado and partially covered with a seal. Two official signatures appear from the Director General and Jefe de Division. Those who are said to have no antecedentes will have 'Negativo' stamped on the dated form. A negative certificate does not necessarily mean the subject has no police record, since police records can be purged upon the request of the subject with judicial permission. A police record may be issued to a resident or non-resident upon application to Policia de Investigaciones del Peru, Division de Identificacion, Av. Aramburu cdra Miraflores Lima. The applicant must first request a fingerprint chart (ficha de canje internacional) and provide full names (paternal and maternal), No. of Libreta Militar, No. of Libreta Electoral, and one photo. Processing time: two days. There *may* be a fee for this service.

## **Prison Record**

(TL:VISA-265; 04-18-2001)

Available to Peruvians and residents. The Prison Records are issued by “Registro Nacional de Condenas”, Av. Abancay cdra. 5 – Edif. Del Ministerio Publico 1er piso – Lima 1. They are also issued by Peruvian consular offices worldwide. The applicant must provide a copy of Libreta Electoral (L.E.) or Documento Nacional de Identidad (DNI). There *may be* a fee for this service.

## **Military Record**

(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)

Unavailable. A military carnet (Libreta Militar) is available and required to be held by all male citizens, as well as all female citizens born after 1955. At best, it is an item of identification rather than a record of service.

## **Birth, Marriage, and Death Certificates**

(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)

Available. Certificates are issued by the Provincial Council (Concejo Provincial) or the District Council (Concejo Distrital) of the district or province in which the event occurred and was registered. Registrations have only been obligatory under the civil code since 1936, but some areas have records dating back to 1880. In rare and easily verifiable instances documents have been destroyed by natural disaster or other calamity. Certificates are either transcriptions in long hand or typewritten on legal stamped paper or microfilm photocopies of the original record. Either bears the seal of the Provincial or District Council and are certified by the Chief of the Civil Registry. In cases of doubtful authenticity of the registrar's signature, legalization by the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be required.

The Civil Code of Peru requires the parents of a child born in Peru to enter the child's birth in the civil registry (Registro de Estado Civil) of the District or Provincial Council within 30 days of the date of the child's birth. Records are available from as early as 1880, and while the enforcement of this law has (particularly in the past) been lax in some areas, most Peruvians applying for immigrant visas have been successful in obtaining the required documents. In the event a birth certificate is definitely not available, baptismal certificates issued by the parochial authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are generally acceptable for legal purposes in Peru. If an unusually long time (in general, any period longer than one month) is shown to have elapsed between the dates of birth and baptism contained in the baptismal certificate, this fact is reported as seriously impairing the value of the certificate as a means of establishing conclusively the place and date of birth. In addition to the above, an individual's birth may be recorded longer after the event through judicial processes.

Before 1936, religious marriages were considered legal if reported to the civil authorities. Marriage certificates issued by church authorities after that date have no legal value.

Processing time: three working days.

### **Divorce Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)*

Available. A divorce is noted on the left margin of the marriage certificate, wherein reference is made to the resolution of the civil court dissolving the marriage. A certified copy of the resolution may be obtained from the clerk (secretario) of the lower court that ordered the divorce. The resolution shows the decision of the lower court (sentencia de primera instancia) and of the superior court (sentencia superior).

### **Adoption Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-1134; 1-15-93)*

Available. May be obtained either from the Clerk (Secretario) of the Minors Court (Juez del Nino del Adolescente) where the judicial process took place or from the Municipal Government (Municipalidad) where the adoption was registered.

## **Passports: Information on Travel Documents**

(TL:VISA-265; 04-18-2001)

*The Peruvian Government has begun laminated machine-readable revalidation on the last page of Peruvian passports. The revalidation foil resembles a digital printed passport bio data page with a color photo. The foil is affixed to the passport page with heat. The method used to attach the laminate has resulted in damage to our MRVs, particularly those issued prior to 1993, and in some instances made them no longer machine-readable. As a result of the new revalidation process, the Government of Peru has requested that the last two pages of the Peruvian passport (pages 31 and 32) remain clear of any stickers, stamps, or writing, so it does not affect their new procedure. Annotations on applications received will now appear on page 28. Currently, the revalidation process is only taking place at the main offices of the Peruvian Immigration Service. Peruvian consulates abroad will continue to follow old procedures.*

## **VISA ISSUING POST**

(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)

Lima (E)      All Categories

Address: APO AA 34031-3230

## **GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERVICED**

(TL:VISA-180; 10-15-1998)

All of Peru.